

## Critical evaluation and comparative analysis of Civil Society Organizations

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### Abstract:

Between June and August 2022, Pakistan faced catastrophic flooding caused by heavy rains and a combination of riverine, urban, and flash flooding, resulting in an unprecedented disaster. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported that around 33 million people were affected, with nearly 8 million displaced, and over 1,739 lives lost. The frequency of such floods has been increasing in recent decades. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) played a vital role in disaster relief, particularly in the rescue and recovery phases. This qualitative study investigates how CSOs contributed to flood-affected areas, revealing that their response time was generally quicker than that of the government. However, their involvement in the mitigation and rehabilitation phases remains limited. The findings of this study are valuable for policymakers, NGOs/INGOs, Civil Society, and all stakeholders engaged in disaster management, risk reduction, and long-term recovery planning.

### Key words:

Civil Society Organizations, Floods, Disaster Management, Rescue and Recovery, Pakistan

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## *Introduction*

Pakistan is listed in 7th position in Climate Change Risk (CCR) and has suffered extreme weather events in the past, continuously facing catastrophic occurrences (Kreft et al., 2016). For decades, Pakistan has witnessed serious and catastrophic events, and the frequency of these disasters has slowed the pace of socioeconomic development in the country. Since the recent floods in June 2022, federal and provincial authorities have been working tirelessly to manage ongoing relief efforts across the country, in collaboration with local, national, and international partners. The scale of the disaster is unprecedented in Pakistan, surpassing the damage caused by the 2010 floods. Government institutions, CSOs/NGOs/INGOs all participated in the emergency response to cope with this disaster. The country, already facing economic issues, political instability, poor governance, and security challenges, is finding it difficult to deal with this calamity effectively. Pakistan has faced several disasters in the last two decades. To meet the urgent humanitarian needs arising from these disasters, CSOs, especially non-governmental organizations (NGOs), have played a major role in providing disaster relief. However, the role of Civil Society has not been fully recognized and acknowledged. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the pattern and nature of the help provided and identify gaps in coordination among different stakeholders to counter and mitigate disaster risks and ensure timely relief for those affected.

## *Problem Statement*

The role of CSOs in sustainable development, vibrant democratic culture, and natural calamities has been recognized by intellectuals and international development agencies. In developing countries like Pakistan, CSOs have predominantly gained significant attention, especially in natural calamities and floods and as an instrument for public involvement and participation. However, the question emerges about the efficacy of CSOs and whether or not they have succeeded in realizing their objectives of effective service delivery.

Therefore, a study is proposed as how to enhance the role of these organizations in mitigating the hazards of natural calamities and help the victims by providing timely relief by better coordination among stakeholders.

### *Scope of Study*

The scope of the study is limited to critical evaluation and comparative analysis of CSOs in KP. The study will probe into the situational and institutional analysis of CSOs and the issues faced by CSOs during flood operations.

The coordination mechanism and the institutional/ legal gaps will be analyzed in this research. The study will recommend the way forward for the improvement of the working environment and coordination of CSOs in the province for risk mitigation and timely relief to flood-affected people.

### *Literature Review*

The world has faced significant social, environmental, and economic transformation in recent decades due to disasters and floods, which have brought both negative and positive impacts. Sometimes, they lead to growth, sustainability, and development (Faulkner, 2001; UNDP, 2005). However, most of the time, they cause disruption and destabilization in socio-environmental systems, reflecting the negative impacts. The future major challenge is climate change, and Pakistan is among the most vulnerable nations likely to face disasters. One major cause of flood devastation is demographic changes (Hussain & Junaid, 2013). The population and the proportion of people living in flood-prone river basins have increased by 114%. The recent floods have caused significant devastation in Pakistan, reinforcing the motive given by donors for supporting Civil Society. A strong Civil Society will demand a more democratically accountable and transparent state, leading to sustainable good governance (Vasilescu, Khan, & Khan, 2008). Worldwide, CSOs often collaborate with government institutions and other stakeholders to manage catastrophic events. When a disaster occurs, measures are taken immediately to counter it.

### *Research Methodology*

The research is purely Qualitative in nature. Secondary data has been collected and examined thoroughly. Secondary data include a literature review, field visits, and online material.

An unstructured questionnaire along with PESTLE, SWOT, EETH, GAP and Institutional Analysis has been applied.

### *Situational Analysis*

As per government data, since 1950, Pakistan has not been a stranger to intense floods. Pakistan is among the top 10 countries at the highest risk of natural disasters, according to the world's risk index, but the country has never taken disaster management seriously. There is a lack of political will, and there are many lacunas and weak institutional frameworks related to disaster management in our country. That's why an analysis of these institutions is required to point out deficiencies and weaknesses in the system.

### *PESTLE Analysis*

#### **POLITICAL:**

Political interest is aligned with hard infrastructure—roads and buildings—as these are tangible and noticeable, at the cost of ignoring disaster management.

- There is no demand for disaster management as a priority.
- Political instability is rampant in Pakistan, leading to policy discontinuity.

#### **ECONOMIC:**

**Low Financial Aid:** The country's recent appeals for help have not received the desired response, with the United Nations declaring, as of October 12 (Gul, 2022), that it had only received \$90 million of the \$816 million it requested to assist Pakistan's flood recovery efforts.

**High Inflation Rate:** Inflation is regarded as regressive taxation against the poor, resulting in higher consumer prices.

This is a primary factor pushing vulnerable people into poverty. The inflation rate in Pakistan was almost 23.2% in September 2022.



World Financial Crunch and Impact On Pakistan: The government's ability to finance its response from domestic resources has been constrained by the world economic crisis and the need to stick to IMF conditions.

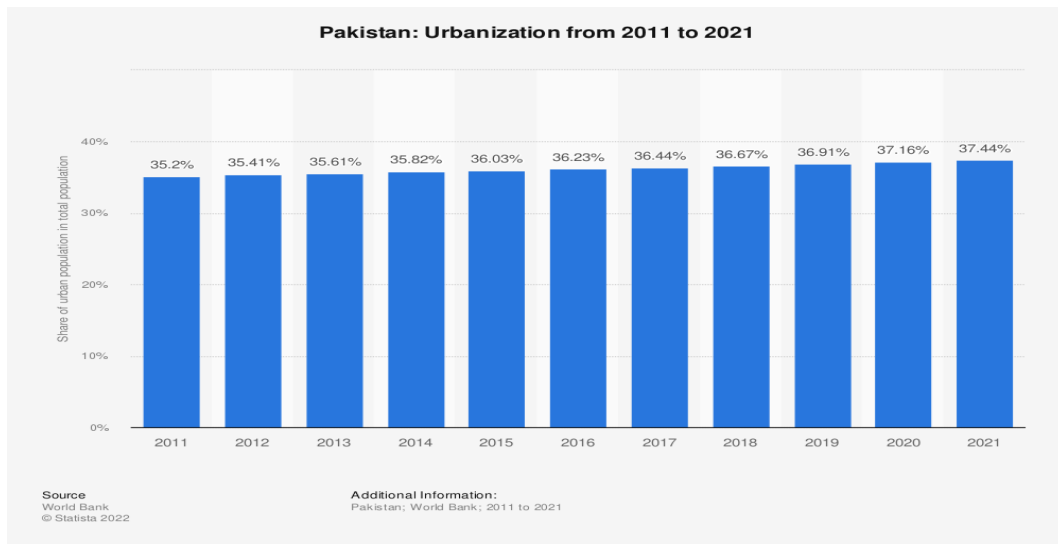
### **Social:**

Corruption increases income inequality which leads to poverty. In the corruption perception index 2021, Pakistan is ranked at 140/180 in the world.

High population growth traps individuals, communities, and entire countries in poverty.



Urbanization leads to class division and low standards of living. The low population density in a particular area exerts balanced load on the resources and utility infrastructure. In Pakistan urbanization rate was 37.44% in 2021.



**IDPs and Refugees:**

The safe return of IDPs and refugees including illegal immigrants results in a decreased burden on cities and improved living standards.

Conflict & Violence Category-5.1million IDPs from 2008-2021(IDMC)v

Disaster Category-16.6 million IDPs from 2008-2021

Recent Floods- 7.2 million IDPs (Reported by Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre)

1.7 million total refugees in Pakistan in 2022(UNHCR)

**Technological:**

- Absence of MIS leading to un-informed decisions and poor coordination.
- Lack of research and development activities
- Over-dependency on foreign countries in the technological sphere
- Non-utilization of Information and communication technology

**Legal:**

- Over-regulation: Pakistan is over-regulated in terms of laws and policies while dealing with CSOs/NGOs.
- Weak implementation of laws and policies:
- The implementation mechanism of laws and policies in Pakistanis is too weak.

**Overlapping of Laws and Jurisdictions of State Institutions:**

CSOs find it very hard to go through these cumbersome and complicated procedures and effective service delivery by these organizations is discouraged.

**Environmental:****high risk of natural disasters**

Pakistan is among the top 10 countries at the highest risk of natural disasters, as per the World Risk Index. Pakistan is also suffering and sustaining heavy losses due to global climate change in the shape of natural calamities and floods.

**Deforestation:**

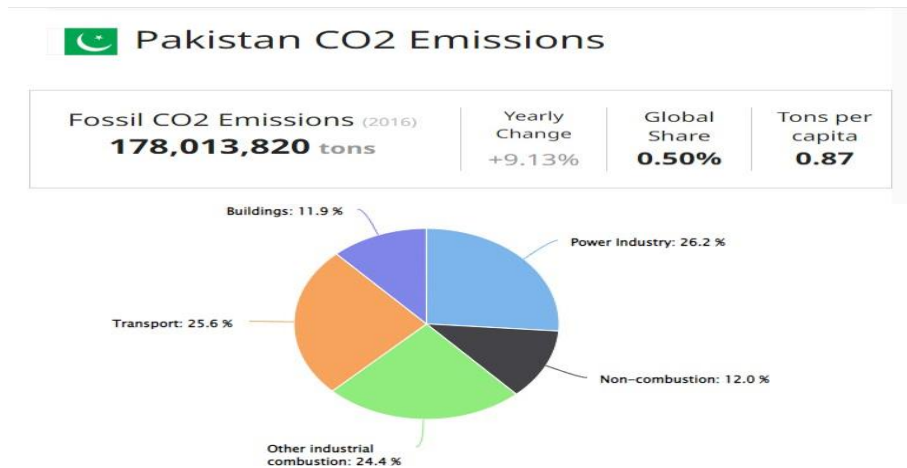
In Pakistan from 2001-2021, 4.6% of total tree-covered loss occurred resulting in 3.56 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emission in the environment

From 2000 to 2020, **Pakistan** experienced a net change of **94.8kha** (4.5%) in tree cover.



### CARBON EMISSION AND POLLUTION:

Carbon emissions in Pakistan is likely to rise 300% by 2030 (umer, 2018). The following data shows the increased emission level of CO<sub>2</sub> globally and in Pakistan leading to natural catastrophes and floods.



### *Legal and Institutional Analysis*

In June 2018, Pakistan was placed on the grey list of the Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) and provided with a 27-point action plan. Out of the 40 recommendations issued by the FATF, Recommendation Eight deals with CSOs/NPOs. To comply with these recommendations, the Government of Pakistan, including all provincial governments and all legislatures have overhauled the non-profit laws' rules, regulations, and policies.

Relevant Section	Description	Critical Analysis
N/A	Management information system as a tool for effective and informed decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Management Information System (MIS) is one of the major reasons resulting in poor service delivery of NDMA during natural calamities</li> </ul>
Sec-6(2) (g) of NDMA, Act 2010	To take measures for the prevention of disaster or the mitigation or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with disaster situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No measures for prevention and mitigation of disaster</li> <li>• No capacity building to deal with disaster and mitigation measures</li> </ul>
Sec-9 (a) of NDMA Act, 2010	Implementation, coordination, and monitoring during disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of coordination with PDMA, DDMUs and monitoring process</li> </ul>
Sec-9 (c)	Implement, coordinate and monitor the implementation of National Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak implementation of National Policy and lack of coordination and monitoring mechanism</li> </ul>
Sec-9 (e)	Provision of necessary technical assistance to Provincial Governments and Provincial Authorities for preparing their disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-provision of technical support to Provincial governments and PDMA</li> </ul>



Sec-14 (2) (g)	No review of progress by provincial governments and no guidelines and directions for these departments and PDMAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To review measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building, and preparedness by Provincial Governments and issue guidelines and directions</li> </ul>
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### Provincial disaster Management Authority

Relevant Section	Description	Critical Analysis
N/A	Management information system as a tool for effective and informed decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lack of Management Information System (MIS) is one of the major reasons resulting in poor service delivery by Provincial Departments and CSOs/NGOs during disasters</li> </ul>
Sec-9(2c-iv)	Coordination with National Authority, line departments, DDMUs, INGOS/NGOs and Humanitarian Agencies for disaster management and preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lack of coordination with CSOs/INGOS/NGOs resulting in poor disaster preparedness and management</li> </ul>
Sec-9 (2c-vi)	Provision of technical support to DDMUs and Local Authorities for effective handling of disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Non- provision of technical support to these Units and Authorities resulting in poor performance during floods and disasters</li> </ul>
Sec-9 (2e-ii)	Monitoring and evaluation of projects by the NGOs and INGOS working in the province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Weak Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism of the projects resulting in poor performance and poor mitigation measures</li> </ul>

### District Disaster Management Units (DDMUS)

Relevant Section	Description	Critical Analysis
Sec-20(2-b) of NDMA Act, 2010	Co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, Provincial Policy, National Plan, Provincial Plan and District Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lack of coordination, monitoring and implementation mechanism resulting in poor performance of DDMUs</li> </ul>
Sec-20(2-c)	To ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Absence of Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism for effective service delivery at district, provincial and local level during natural calamities</li> </ul>

Sec-20(2-r)	To encourage the involvement of non- governmental organizations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grass roots level in the district for disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DDMUs plays a passive role in involving these NGOs/NPOs at gross root level during disasters</li> </ul>
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### CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

#### PRIMARY LAWS FOR REGISTRATION OF CSOs/NGOs/NPO

The following table list is the primary laws applicable to CSOs/NPOs in Pakistan and their geographical jurisdiction (Malik, october,2021)

Sr. No.	Title	Region
a.	Trust Act 2020	Separate in each province and ICT
b.	Societies Registration Act 1860 (SRA 1860)	Punjab, Sindh, ICT, and KP
c.	Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control Ordinance) 1961 (VSWA Ordinance1961)	Punjab, Sindh, ICT, and KP
d.	Baluchistan Charities (Registration, Regulation, and Facilitation) Act, 2019 (BCRA 2019)	Baluchistan only
e.	Companies Act, 2017 (CA 2017)	Federal (Applicable in all provinces)
f.	NDMA Act, 2010	Federal and all provinces
g.	KP PDMA Rules of Business, 2013	KP

#### Cooperation and Coordination at the District Level:

All local NGOs are registered with the Directorate of Social Welfare Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Directorate of Industries Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, registers Literary Societies and Trusts. The local NGOs are supervised by the District Officer of Social Welfare at the district level.

#### Cooperation and Coordination at the Provincial Level:

All humanitarian-based international NGOs are registered with the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department.

During an emergency situation, the NGOs contact the Relief Department/PDMA for further facilitation and provision of security in the affected districts.

International NGOs wishing to work on development projects in any district during a disaster are supervised by the Planning and Development Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which leads the execution of work/schemes for INGOs.

Similarly, the Health Department and Agriculture Department supervise the activities of INGOs when they wish to work in the health or agriculture sectors, respectively, during a disaster.

### **Cooperation and Coordination at the Federal Level:**

All INGOs are registered with the Ministry of Interior (MOI) at the federal level after proper verification. Local NGOs are registered with the Ministry of Economic Affairs at the federal level after obtaining contracts from INGOs as implementing partners for any project.

During a national disaster, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) plays a leading role at the federal level and develops a national policy for any disaster. NDMA issues instructions to all provincial governments/PDMAs for the implementation of the national policy regarding disasters and calamities. The provincial government/PDMA further communicates the federal government's instructions to district administrations for implementing the national policy regarding disasters.

## *Role Played by Different CSOS in Recent Floods*



**Islamic Relief**  
Worldwide



**Edhi Foundation**  
Serving Humanity is the Spirit of All Religions



**HELPING HAND**  
FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT



الخدمت فاؤنڈیشن پاکستان  
**ALKHIDMAT FOUNDATION PAKISTAN**

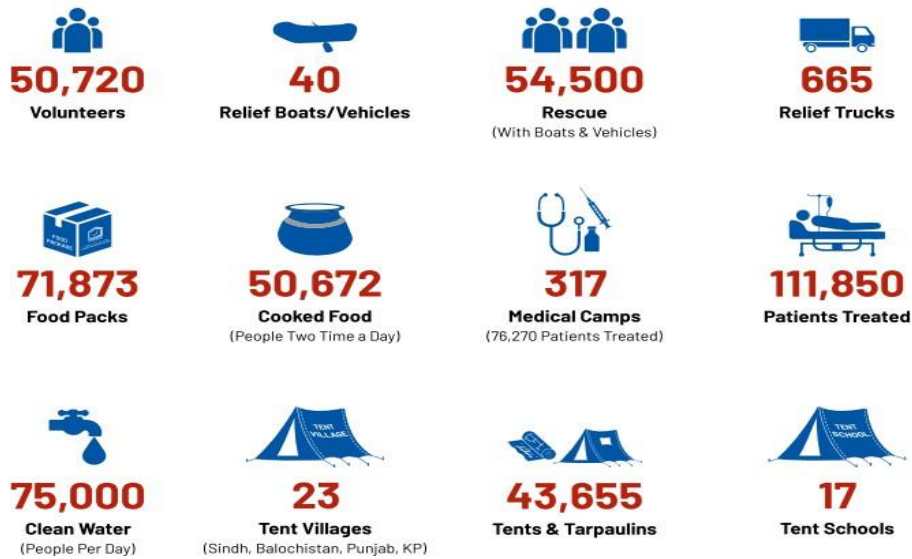


### **Civil Society Organization's Response**

The civil society response has been timely, significant and, for many, the only aid received. The contribution by the leading CSOs in KP are summarized below:

#### **Alkhidmat Foundation:**

Alkhidmat Foundation has set up temporary tent villages in the affected areas. Where medical facilities are being provided with continuous supply of two meals a day and clean water. While the work of delivering dry ration to the villages in flood water is also going on. Details of relief activities of AlKhidmat Foundation is given below.



### Helping Hand:

HHRD is a global humanitarian relief and development organization responding to human sufferings in emergency and disaster situations around the world. In addition to our emergency relief efforts in natural or man-made disasters, we also work on long term relief and development programs. HHRD has been registered as an International NGO in Pakistan since 2005

### PAKISTAN FLOOD RELIEF

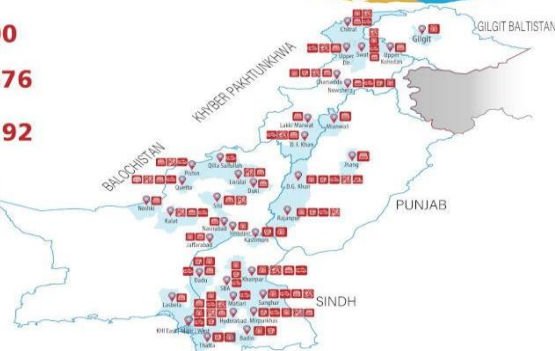
July 14 - September 21, 2022

#### HHRD Intervention:

	Clean / Filtered Drinking Water (Mobile Water Filtration Plant, Filtration Plants of HHRD, Bottled Water (5 Lit / 1.5 Lit))	71,010
	Dry Ration (Flour, sugar, tea, rice, beans, match box, cooking oil)	27,614
	Food (Cooked rice, bottled water, milk, & biscuits for children)	50,152
	Hygiene Kits (Comb, toothbrushes, tooth paste, soaps, sanitary napkins, towels, nail clipper)	7,700
	Mobile Medical Camps (79 camps in Balochistan, KP, Punjab, Sindh)	15,576
	Non-food Related Items (Kitchen set, basket, jerry can, mosquito nets, & kerosene (Tents in D.G. Khan, Punjab))	13,192
	Shelter Kits (Shelter, Balochistan)	350

Districts **38**  
Beneficiaries

**185,594**



## Qatar Charity:

QC strive for a “Decent Life with Dignity for all”. QC works in solidarity with the poor and vulnerable communities, government institutions, civil society organizations, private businesses and others to secure a decent life with dignity for poor, excluded, and vulnerable people in the country. Over the years, QCP gradually expanded its work to include humanitarian and development programs. QCP’s growth in Pakistan is a success story in itself. Starting from a few million rupees, only in the year 2019, QCP spent over \$ 7.2 million on projects to help the most vulnerable and needy across all provinces of Pakistan.

## Operational Presence:

In Pakistan, alongside its country office in Islamabad, Qatar Charity Pakistan (QCP) has 07 district (field) offices and presence in 22 districts across all provinces and regions of the country. Details of relief activities by QCP is given below:



**FLOOD RESPONSE 2022:****Qatar Charity - (Field Office Peshawar - KP)****Flood Response - Pakistan 2022, Relief Items (Food, Tents and NFIs)****Progress**

S.#	District	Location/UC	Dated	Target			Achievement			Balance			Remarks
				Food Pack ages	Tent s	Hygie ne Kits	Food Packag es	Tent s	Hygi ene Kits	Food Pack ages	Tent s	Hygi ene Kits	
1	Nowshera	Mohib Banda, Banda Ismail Khan	1-Sep-22	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	
		Camp Karoona	7-Sep-22	350	40	40	350	40	40	-	-	-	
		Katcha Ghari	8-Sep-22	200	35	35	200	35	35	-	-	-	
	(District Nowshera) Sub - Total			800	75	75	800	75	75				100 % Target achieved
2	Charsadda	UC Turnab	31-Aug-22	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	
		Shahbara	9-Sep-22	550	40	40	550	40	40	-	-	-	
		Hasara	9-Sep-22	300	35	35	300	35	35	-	-	-	
	(District Charsadda) Sub - Total			1,100	75	75	1,100	75	75				100 % Target achieved
3	DI Khan	<u>Tehsil Draban: UC Gira Esa Khail, Kikri:</u> (Kohawar, Zarkani, Kot Esa Khan, Ghari Mureed Shah, Dholka, Ghandi Esa, Mochi wall, Ghara Maida etc)	23-24, Sep 2022	600	600	600	600	600	600	-	-	-	
		<u>Tehsil Draban: UC Buki, Choudwan:</u> (Kot Mosa, Chandi Babbar, Kori Hoat, Pori Jamal, Dera nahar, Ghari Khunzada, Ghara Abdullah etc)	25, Sep 2022	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	
	(District DI Khan)			1,100	600	600	1,100	600	600	-	-	-	100 % Target



Sub - Total				00									achieved
4	Swat	Bahrain	9-Sep-22	300	120	150	300	120	150	-	-	-	
		Madyan, Beshigram, Tirat	12-Sep-22	300	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	
		Madyan, Beshigram, Tirat	13-Sep-22	300	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	
		Tehsil Mata & Mangora (Landi Kas, Takhta Band, Gwali Rah, Rodingar,	06 - 07 Oct 22	800	180	-	800	180	-	-	-	-	
	(District Swat) Sub - Total			1,700	300	150	1,700	300	150	-	-	-	100 % Target achieved
Grand Total				4,700	1,050	900	4,700	1,050	900	-	-	-	100 % Target achieved

## HELVETAS:

HELVETAS is implemented projects in the fields of forestry, agriculture, water, environment & climate change, non-formal education, disaster risk reduction and skill development in Pakistan.

## Geographical Presence:

Geographically it is working in KP and Punjab. Some nationwide projects were also implemented in the fields of agriculture, forestry, building capacity of national NGOs and policy related initiatives. Engagements of HELVETAS is given below.

### District wise detail Packages

Package/District	DIK	Tank	Quetta	Chaman	Pishin	Killa Abdullah	Dera Murad Jamali	Total
A. Food hampers	100	100	334	400	300	300		1,534
B. NFIs	333	333	334	300	300	300		2,000
C. Hygiene/dignity kits	333	333	334	300	300	300		2,000
D. Winterization	100	100	250	250	250	250		1,200
E. Water Filtration Units	4	4	4	4	5	4		25
F. Water Trucking	40	80	0	0	0	0		120
G. Medicines for HCFs	3	2	0	0	0	0		5
H. Medical camps	5	5	5	5	5	5		30
I. Wheat seed	1000	200	0	0	1019	799	500	3518

### Beneficiaries (Persons)

Package/District	DIK	Tank	Quetta	Chaman	Pishin	Killa Abdullah	Dera Murad Jamali	Total
A. Food hampers	900	900	3006	3600	2700	2700		13806
B. NFIs	2997	2997	3006	2700	2700	2700		17100
C. Hygiene/dignity kits	2997	2997	3006	2700	2700	2700		17100
D. Winterization	900	900	2250	2250	2250	2250		10800
E. Water Filtration Units	4000	4000	4000	4000	5000	4000		25000
F. Water Trucking	28800	57600	0	0	0	0		86400
G. Medicines for HCFs	9000	6000	0	0	0	0		15000
H. Medical camps	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		6000
I. Wheat seed	9000	1800	0	0	9171	7191	4500	31662
								222,868
						Households		24,763

**District wise detail Packages**

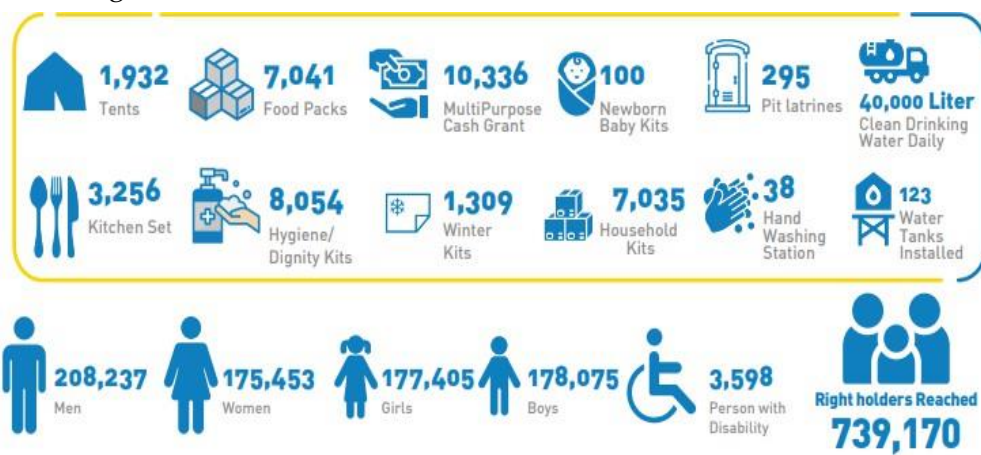
Package/District	Chitral	Dir Upper	Swat	Kohistan	Total
A. Food hampers	700	650	650	2000	4000
B. NFIs	400	350	350		1100
C. Hygiene/dignity kits	400	350	350		1100
D. Winterization	400	350	350		1100
E. Water Filtration Units	4	4	4		12
F. Medicines for HCFs	8	7	7		22

**Beneficiaries (Persons)**

Package/District	CHITRAL	Dir Upper	Swat	Kohistan	Total
A. Food hampers	6300	5850	5850	18000	36000
B. NFIs	3600	3150	3150		9900
C. Hygiene/dignity kits	3600	3150	3150		9900
D. Winterization	3600	3150	3150		9900
E. Water filtration units	4000	4000	4000		12000
F. Medicine for BHUs	24000	21000	21000	18000	84000
					<b>161,700</b>
				<b>Households</b>	<b>17,967</b>

*Islamic Relief:*

Islamic relief was the first humanitarian organization that responded to the disaster that hit the people of Pakistan since 3rd of august in the areas including Nushki, SohbatPur and Quetta in Balochistan, District Tank, Nowshera, Charsadda and DI Khan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and in Malir, Karachi, Thatta, Dadu, Qamber Shahdad Kot and Mirpur Khas, Sindh, distributing tents, food packs, drinking water, tarpaulin sheets, hygiene kits, multipurpose CASH grant and Kitchen sets to around 739,170 people, including 386,312.



### ***Collaboration of Islamic Relief and UNDP:***

Islamic Relief and UNDP have joined hands for helping the people who have suffered huge losses in the recent floods. The partnership will create income opportunities for households affected by floods & support the construction of community.

### ***Early Recovery and Rehabilitation:***

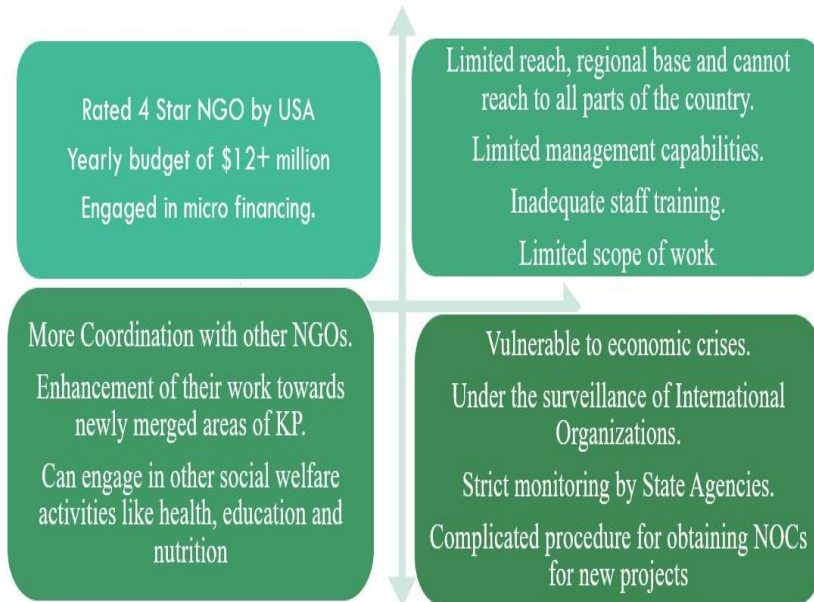
The early recovery period of the floods has gradually started in the most prone areas, especially for the health and hygiene, food security, safety and shelter, protection and safeguarding, of the affected.

### ***SWOT Analysis***

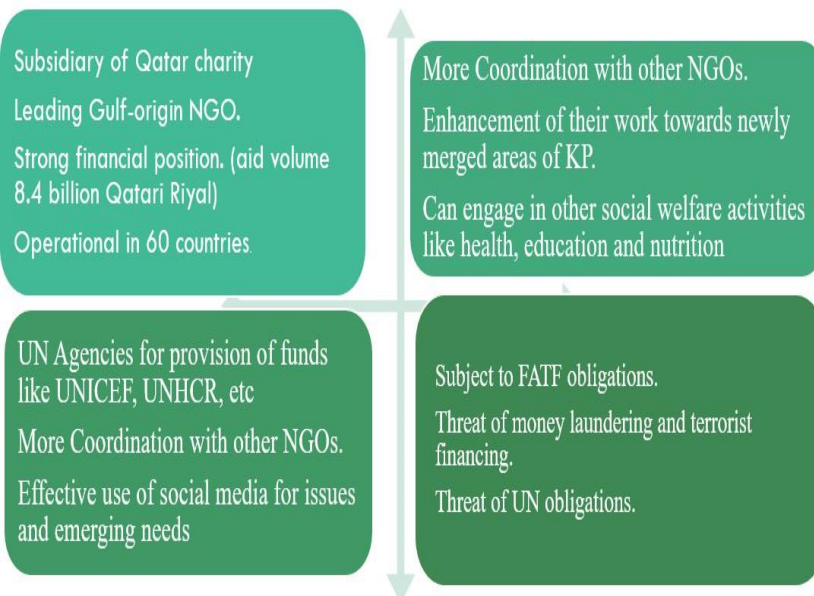
#### **Alkhidmat Foundation:**



## Helping Hand:



## Qatar Charity:





## Helvetas:



Independent dev Org, European based  
Working in 29 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.  
Engaged in development projects as well as an emergency response after disasters

limited to certain areas and sectors for humanitarian activity.  
Lack of coordination between volunteers and local people in natural calamities.  
Slow process for international actors to collaborate.

presence in developed countries,  
fund raising for natural calamities can easily be made.  
Pakistan ranked 8th in Climate change countries, this aspect can be utilizing for awareness among large charity organization for their support to Pakistan.

Administrative and legal constraints regarding issuance of NOCs.  
FATF obligations.  
Fund transfers from abroad are subject to scrutiny by western countries.  
Security issues to the staff in some remote

## EETH Analysis

### Enhancement of Strengths

HELVETAS can enhance its strength by diversifying its network.  
In addition to developmental activities, micro financing and agriculture related activities will be beneficial for poverty alleviation.

### Elimination of Weaknesses

It should extend its activities to more remote areas for better service delivery.  
Local Govt. system should be strengthened for better coordination between community and volunteers.  
Sensitization to international donors regarding effects of climate change and challenges faces by the country.

### Take advantage of Opportunities

By good service delivery and transparency HELVETAS can generate more funds from international donor agencies.  
Awareness among developed countries regarding effects of climate change on their economies for fund generation

### Hedge of Threats

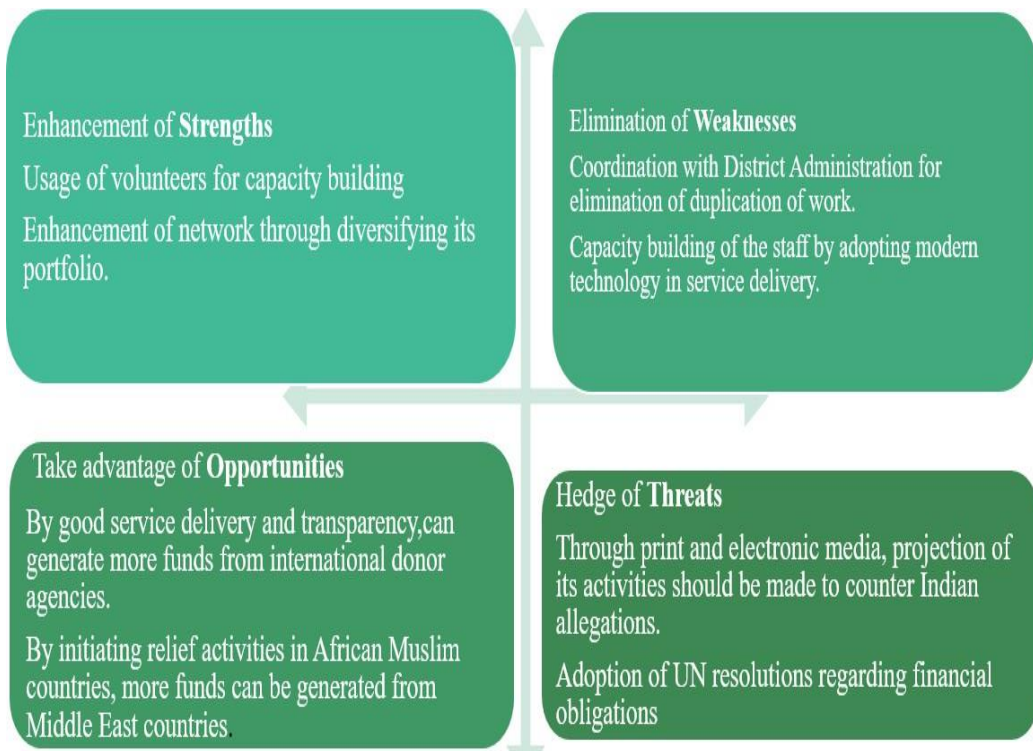
The relevant departments should be coordinated for elimination of constraints in obtaining NOC and sensitization for adoption of E-NOC system.  
Security protection from LEA.s

12/4/2022

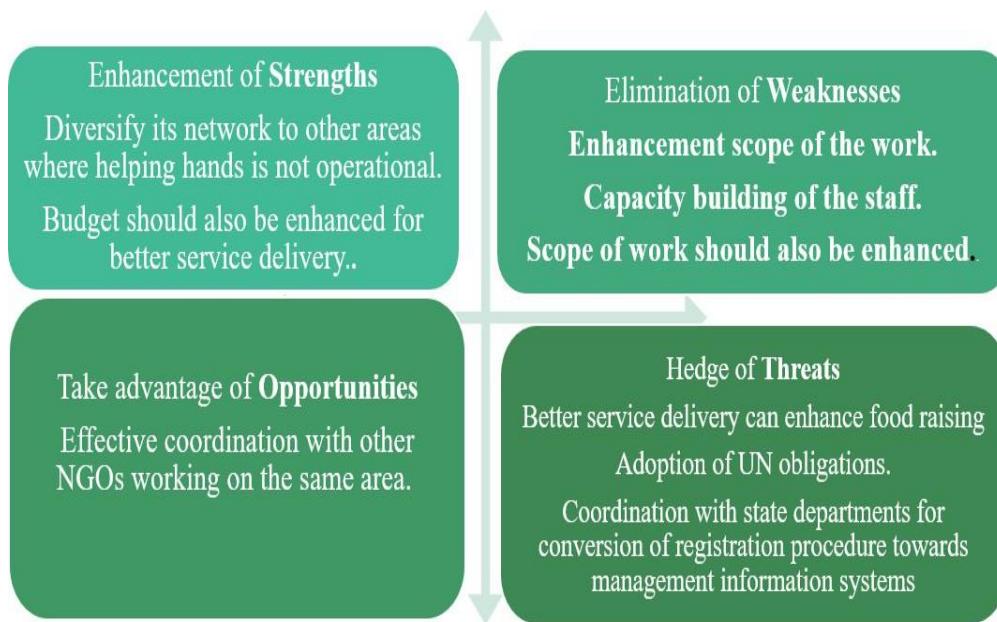
### Qatar Charity Pakistan:



### Al Khidmat Foundation:



## Helping Hands:



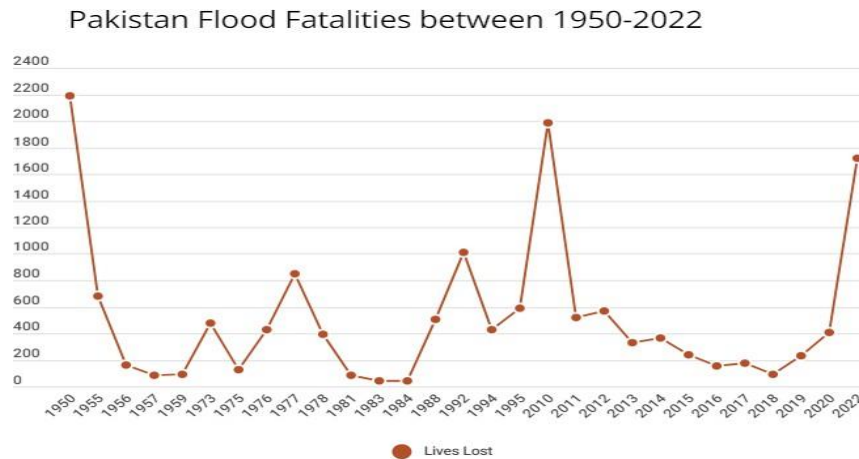
## GAP Analysis



## *Issues and Challenges*

### **Past Experiences with No Lessons Learned:**

Almost half of the total deaths caused by floods in Pakistan since 1950 came between 2010 and 2022. But still we are not ready to tackle such calamities and learn any lesson.



### **Reactive approach:**

After the 2010 floods, the country established the NDMA at the federal level and a Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in each of province for early preparedness and minimizing loss. similarly, National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy in 2013 and Ministry of Climate Change in 2017 was formed. It lacks proactive

### **Disaster management as low priority:**

Pakistan is among the 10 countries at the highest risk of natural disasters, as per the World Risk Index,. The country has never taken disaster management as a serious matter.

### **Lack of Political Will:**

Political interest is aligned with hard infrastructure; roads, buildings, as these are tangible and noticeable. It is easier to get votes on that basis.



### **Lack of technical capacity:**

For disaster management, lack of technical capacity is just one problem.

### **Disaster-resilient infrastructure:**

Along with the need of investing and focusing on research and policies, disaster- resilient infrastructure is also missing which is an important aspect to minimize risk for the future.

### **The Climate Crisis and Justice:**

Pakistan's grievances over the climate crisis are legitimate. The developed nations contributed the most to the heat-trapping emissions and thus these richer nations should pay the developing world for climate damage.

### **Low Financial aid:**

The country's recent appeals for help have not had the desired response, with the United Nations declaring as of October 12, 2022 that it had only received \$90 million of the \$816 million it requested to help assist Pakistan's flood recovery efforts

### **Issues Related to CSOS:**

**Strict Legal Framework:** The state apparatus is stifling CSOs/NGOs in the wake of FATF demands for actions against these organizations to counter terror financing and implement stringent laws for regulation.

**Absence of Ease of doing Business:** International NGOs being foreign entities, have to sign agreements with the federal government each time they intend to fund any projects in Pakistan.

**Delays in Processes:** Signing of agreements is delayed so much that the funds available for the concerned projects are lapsed.

**Lack of facilitation:** The government provides no facilities to counter delays or refusals in agreements.

**Hurdles in Operations:** Intelligence operatives create many hurdles for CSOs in the implementation of projects by asking hostile questions and issuing aggressive instructions.

**project-to-project Approvals:** Seeking project-to-project permissions from the federal government is a cumbersome task.

**Shut Shop Policy:** demanding Non-provision certificate regarding foreign funding by the registration authorities is a shut shop policy.

**Religious organization as a collateral damage:** Many religious organizations and charities, including some that have been banned by the government, are registered under the same law with NGOs.

### *Conclusion*

Civil Society Organization plays a vital role in risk mitigation and is relief activities during natural calamities. A vibrant and well-coordinated government machinery enhances their role in timely provision of relief and rehabilitation. Lack of coordination, weak implementation of policies, shut-shop government procedures discourage these organizations to actively participate during these disasters. Economic crisis, political instability, law and order situation and corruption further aggravate this sorrow state of affairs. The Civil Society has a great potential to help disaster victims. There is nothing wrong in a government critique on the efficiency and effectiveness of NGOs as agents of change and development. Asphyxiating them, however, will certainly not make us a better country or a better society.

### *Recommendations*

#### **Short Term:**

- Relaxation of procedure for registration and issuance of MOU to INGOs, by Federal and Provincial Governments, for enhancing ease of business.
- Federal and Provincial Governments need to adopt and inter-link all relevant departments including LEAs with Management Information System (MIS) for effective coordination, pertaining to timely processing of registration and issuance of MOUs / NOCs to INGOs/NGOs.
- All CSOs be placed under control of one administrative department in a province, preferably Social Welfare Department, for effective coordination and monitoring of their activities and to avoid doubling of projects in an area.

**Medium Term:**

- Government of Pakistan needs to hold conferences on climate change through foreign missions abroad to sensitize the International Community about vulnerability of Pakistan to climate change and to attract the foreign donors for investment in climate sector.
- Capacity of Local Government institutions, regarding natural calamities, needs to be increased for effective implementation and monitoring of CSOs projects.
- Law and order situation needs to be improved, by strengthening the security agencies especially in newly merged areas, to provide peaceful environment to the donor agencies.

**Long Term:**

- Disaster Management Departments i.e. NDMA/ PDMA's may be strengthened by providing essential equipment i.e. boats, shelter houses, helicopter service, technical manpower etc. which are required during natural calamities/ disasters.
- Disaster Management courses should be included in the curriculum at secondary and higher education level for awareness and preparedness regarding the natural calamities and disasters.

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